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TEXTILE BULLETIN



VOL. 45

SEPTEMBER 28, 1933

No. 4

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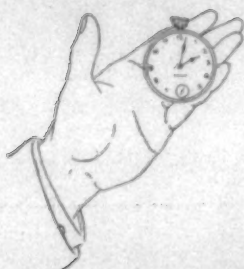
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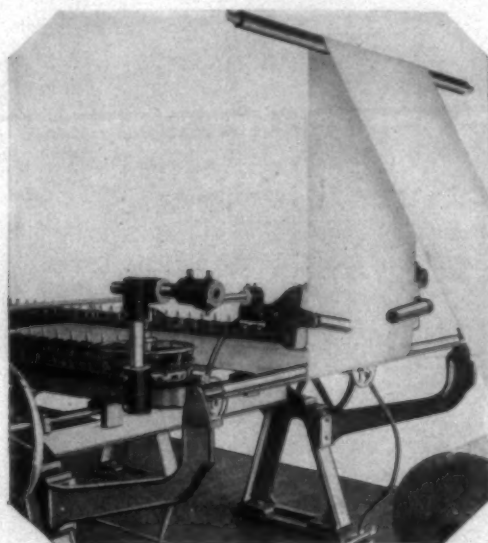


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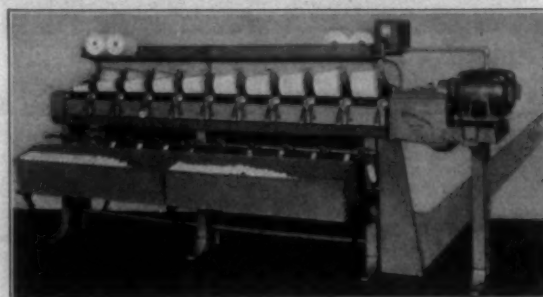
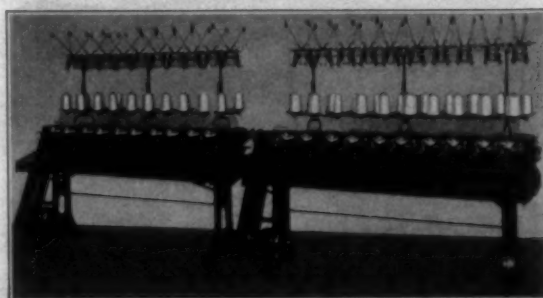
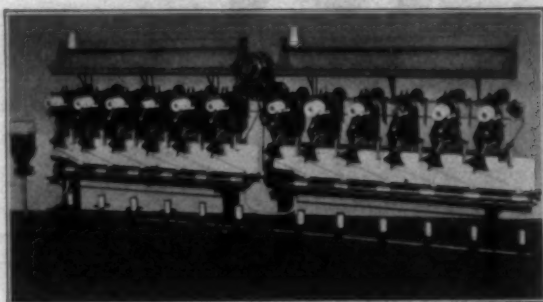
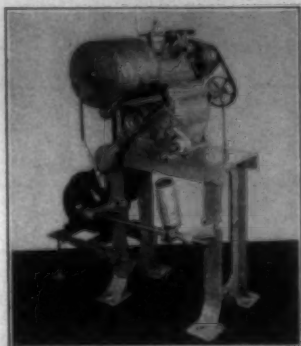
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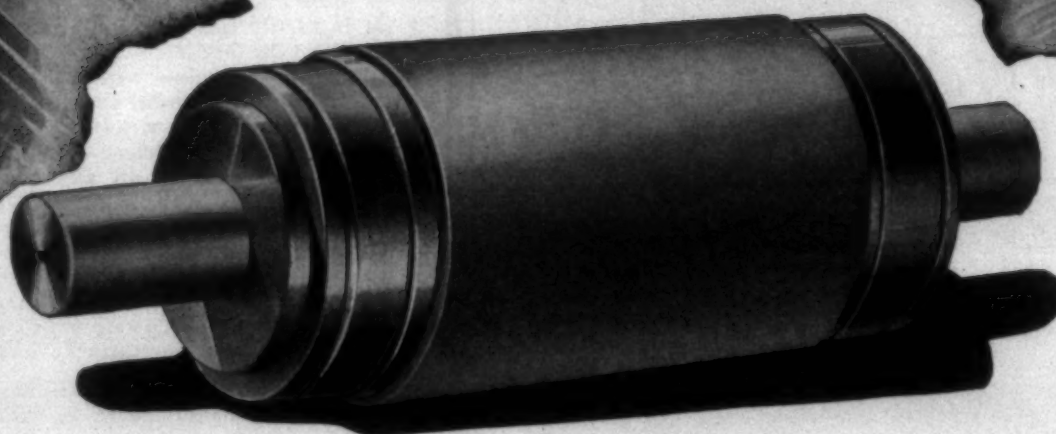
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TEXTILE BULLETIN



VOL. 45—No. 4

SEPTEMBER 28, 1933

Mill Pay Rolls Show Big Increase

MORE than 242,000 employees of the cotton textile industry received wage increases averaging 44.7 per cent under the NRA code, while other industries made increases bringing a payroll increase of 12 million dollars in manufacture in the month between July 15th and August 15th, according to figures by the Department of Labor.

While NRA codes in only seven industries had been officially adopted and approved by President Roosevelt prior to August 15th, the acceptance of the blanket code by thousands of employers on August 1st was reflected by wage rate increases and a reduction in the number of hours worked per week from July 15th to August 15th, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins announced.

"The average hourly earnings as reported to the Bureau of Labor statistics showed an increase from 42.7 cents per hour in the June 15th-July 15th period to 48.5 cents per hour in the July 15th-August 15th period, while the average hours worked per week dropped from 42.3 to 38.6 in the 89 manufacturing industries combined which were surveyed," the secretary said. "As to the industries under the code, we have the following picture:

COTTON MILL WAGES HIGHER

"The cotton goods industry on the basis of Bureau of Labor statistics figures showed an hourly rate increase from 23.2 cents per hour to 36.1 cents, and a drop in hours per week from 49 to 36.5 for the period of the survey.

"Wage rates in the woolen and worsted goods industry went from 35.8 cents to 43.3 cents, with the hours dropping from 48.5 to 41.2.

"Shipbuilding wage rates rose from 56.4 cents to 61.7 cents, with hours reduced from 33.6 to 30.3. The electrical machinery group showed a wage rate increase from 53.7 cents to 57 cents, with hours cut from 38.1 to 34.4.

"The women's clothing industry showed a wage rate raise from 34.4 to 43.3 cents, and a drop in hours from 38.9 to 35.1. The corsets and allied garments industry registered a wage rate increase from 35.3 cents to 41.3 cents and an hour drop from 38.9 to 39.3.

"Data on lace, the only other industry under the codes on August 15th, was not available when the Bureau of Labor statistics made its report.

RISES UNDER BLANKET CODE

"In other industries, only under the blanket code at the time, such as dyeing and finishing textile, there was a decrease from 49.5 hours to 36.3 hours, with an increase from 37.1 cents per hour to 49.7 cents. The silk goods industry reported a change from 42.1 average hours to 36, with an increase from 31.5 cents per hour to 41.5 centst.

"The decrease in hours worked per week and the increase in hourly earnings over the same period were correspondingly great in numerous other industries.

"Of the eight manufacturing industries which failed to report a shorter work week, flour had been working much less than 40 hours per week, and the increased hours worked in the industry still remained below this figure.

"In the seven industries which failed to show increases in average hourly earnings, the beet sugar industry showed the most pronounced drop, which can be accounted for by the large number of lower paid workers taken on at this time of year for seasonal expansion.

"In the group of non-manufacturing industries for which man-hour data are available, the dyeing and cleaning industry reported an hour drop from 47 to 40.5. The bituminous coal mining industry, due to increased production, reported an increase from 3.15 hours per week to 35. The anthracite mining industry also reported an increase in average hours worked from 31.5 to 34.1.

"While these increases in hourly or daily rates cannot be interpreted in all instances as representing an actual increase in the employees' weekly wages, the number of hours worked per week in many industries has been drastically cut to conform with the industry or blanket codes and the increases in rates offsets the difference in hours worked.

MORE WAGES AND SHORTER HOURS

"Taking the average picture, which we are studying, the average worker during this month received approximately the same weekly wages, had more time for leisure and personal advancement, and additional workers obtained employment by the device of shortening of the work week.

"Increases in weekly or hourly wage rates averaging 24.3 per cent and affecting 1,145,576 employees, were reported by 3,776 of the 18,008 manufacturing establishments reporting to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"Practically 75 per cent of the workers affected were in the following ten manufacturing industries: Cotton goods, iron and steel, automobiles, knit goods, dyeing and finishing textiles, boots and shoes, electrical machinery, foundries and machine shops, paper and pulp, and slaughtering and meat packing.

"The cotton goods industry reported the greatest numbers of workers affected, 428 establishments in this industry reporting increases in wage rates averaging 44.7 per cent, and affecting 242,474 workers, or 96 per cent of the total number of employees in these plants. One hundred and ten plants in the iron and steel industry reported increases in rates averaging 15.2 per cent and affecting 136,546 workers.

"Wage rate increases, averaging 12.2 per cent, and affecting 128,333 workers, were reported in 73 establishments in the automobile industry.

KNIT GOODS WAGES

"The knit goods industry reported wage rate increases averaging 35.5 per cent and affecting 56,977 employees,

(Continued on Page 22)

Boiler Water Conditioning

BY H. H. MORRISON

Sales Engineer, The Permutit Company.

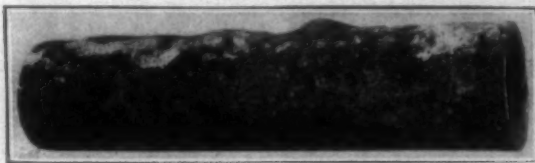
EVERY engineer knows that scale sludge and mud are formed in steam boilers which operate on natural water supplies. Every engineer also knows that these boiler deposits are troublesome, wasteful, expensive and dangerous. In the past, however, familiarity with these universal conditions led to the opinion that these were necessary evils. This was especially the case when these deposits were not excessively heavy nor hard and when turbinings of the boiler tubes were not unusually frequent.

In the older types of boilers, thin scale deposits were not always such a serious matter as with the lower steam pressures and lower ratings employed, the rates of heat transfer required were not so large. With the modern types of steam boilers, though, due to their higher steam pressures, higher ratings and higher rates of heat transfer, even "eggshell" or "paper thin" scales may cause failure, especially in the highly irradiated sections. Therefore, the correct treatment of the boiler feed water is now not merely a money and labor saving convenience but an absolute necessity.

HARDNESS IN WATER

The terms "hard" and "soft" as applied to natural waters are very loosely and inaccurately applied by the public. In fact, the public generally considers a water which is extremely difficult to use as a "hard water" and any water which is less troublesome to use as a "soft water."

Since all natural water supplies, practically without an exception, are hard and form deposits, when used in the steam boiler, it is evident that a different classification is required. Therefore, it is more accurate to term waters



A bulged boiler tube caused by scale

that form scale and sludge, when evaporated, "hard waters" and to use the term "soft water" only with those waters that do not form scale and sludge when used in the steam boiler.

The hardness of a water is caused by the presence of soluble compounds of lime and magnesia. Since these compounds are soluble, they are no more visible to the eye than sugar or salt is when dissolved in water. Neither can they be removed by straining or filtering. Therefore, since all natural water supplies contain these soluble scale and sludge forming compounds, it is evident that all of them, no matter how clear, clean and brilliant they may appear to the eye, will form scale and sludge when used in the steam boiler.

BOILER SCALE

As the thermal conductivities of boiler scales are very long, ranging in the neighborhood of that of fire brick, they offer a serious resistance to the passage of the heat units into the boiler water. This "misplaced insulation," as boiler scale has appropriately been called, therefore not

only wastes heat units but it also raises the temperature of the boiler metal. In other words, in passing a certain quantity of heat units through clean boiler metal at a given rate, a certain differential in temperature is required. But, in order to pass the same quantity of heat units through scaled boiler metal at the same rate, a much higher differential in temperature is necessary.

This insulating effect of boiler scale therefore frequently results in such serious overheating of the boiler metal that bulging, bagging, burning, or failure of the tubes results. Also, since the higher the rate of heat transfer, the greater is the overheating that occurs, it is apparent that even very thin scales become dangerous when the rate of heat transfer is high.

For example, the maximum safe, continuous working temperature for boiler steel is considered to be 900° F. Yet in the highly irradiated sections of a modern boiler, only 0.03 inch of scale having a thermal conductivity of 0.75 B.T.U. per square foot of area, per foot of thickness, per hour, per 1° F. temperature difference, may cause temperatures of the boiler steel above this point and



Boiler tube failure caused by a thin scale

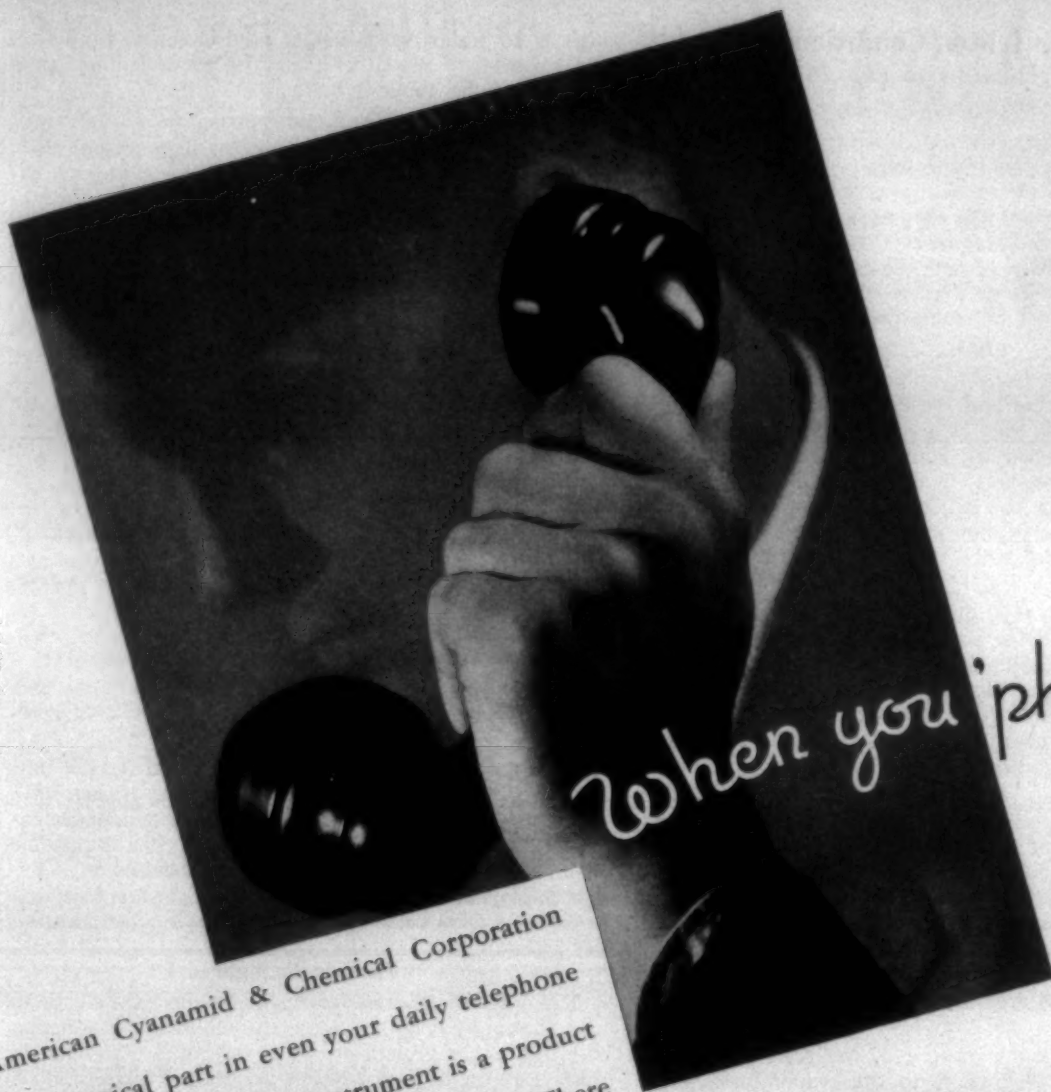
consequent failure. Furthermore, since scale with a thermal conductivity as low as $K=0.2$ may be encountered, it is evident that scale one-third as thick, that is 0.01 inch may cause failure in the highly irradiated sections of the modern boiler.

It is, therefore, apparent that the modern boiler must present as clean a metal surface to the water as possible and that it is not practical to rely on periodic turbinings to keep the scale thickness below the danger line as the factor of safety is too small.

This is especially the case, since the difficulties caused by scale increase not directly but as the square of the rate of heat input. For the rate of scale formation and, consequently, its thickness vary as the rate of evaporation which in turn, varies as the rate of heat input. So, for example, if the rate of heat input is three times as great, scale formed in a given time will be about three times as thick, and, since the temperature elevation caused by a given thickness of scale will also be three times as great, the net result is 3×3 or 9 times as troublesome. (Similarly at 4 times the rate of heat input, the difficulties caused by scale will be 4×4 or 16 times as great, etc.)

Therefore, the only safe and economical method of handling the scale problem with the modern steam boiler is to prevent scale formation by removing the scale-forming materials from the water by softening it before it enters the boiler. Such systems of water softening yield handsome profits in fuel savings, in the elimination of costly shutdowns and in greatly reduced costs for labor, repairs and replacements.

(Continued on Page 8)



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5 3 5 F I F T H A V E N U E . N E W Y O R K

Boiler Water Conditioning

(Continued from Page 6)

WATER SOFTENING

The four processes used for softening boiler feed waters are distillation, the cold lime soda process, the hot lime soda process, and the zeolite process. The most widely used processes are the last two, namely, the zeolite process and the hot lime soda process. With high bicarbonate waters, a combination process consisting of lime pretreatment followed by zeolite may be used, this being known as the combination lime-zeolite process.

DISTILLATION

In a rather narrow field, where the condensate returns run over 95 per cent and the high cost can be afforded, distillation may be used as a process of water softening. This is accomplished by boiling the raw water, often under reduced pressures, in stills, commonly known as evaporators. Since the mineral substances are non-volatile, they are left behind in the evaporator, while the steam formed is converted into condensate by cooling it in condensers.

While, theoretically, distilled water should form no scale, in practice, some scale-forming materials are found in the condensate and some form of treatment is required to counteract them. These scale-forming materials get into the condensate from two sources. First: by the mechanical carry-over of mineral matter with the steam; and second: by condenser leakage.

The most serious objections to distillation as a water softening process, however, are its relatively high costs, both for equipment and for operation. This, naturally, varies greatly in different localities but an average total cost in eight plants in various locations was 62 cents per thousand gallons of distillate, which is 10 to 12 times the average total cost of zeolite or hot lime soda treated water. Distillation is only practiced, therefore, where condensate returns are very high and, consequently, the amounts of makeup are very low.

Where distillation is practiced, the scale problem is transferred from the boilers to the evaporators. Scale forms rapidly on evaporator coils. By suddenly cooling the coils, some of this scale cracks off but it has been found that such cleaning methods are unreliable and wasteful. It is therefore becoming common practice to soften the water being fed to evaporators. This eliminates scale formation in the evaporators, results in higher evaporative capacities, eliminates mechanical or acid cleanings and reduces labor, repairs and replacements.

COLD LIME SODA

The cold lime soda process is carried out by adding properly proportioned charges of lime and soda ash to the cold raw water; allowing the precipitated sludge (formed by the action of the chemicals on the hardness) to settle for four or more hours; and then filtering. The precipitated sludge consists mainly of calcium carbonate and magnesium hydroxide. These compounds possess a low degree of solubility, so the bulk of the hardness (plus the lime added in the process) is removed by the settling and filtration.

The hardness of the filtered effluent, however, depends upon several factors, such as the accuracy of dosage, the excess of chemicals added, the settling period, the temperature of water being treated, whether or not a mechanical agitator is used, whether or not a coagulant or other chemicals are used, etc. With the excesses of chemicals commonly employed and with the use of a coagulant, the effluent usually has a hardness of 3 to 5 grains per gallon. With excesses of chemicals up to as

high as 10 grains per gallon, as used in railroad practice, the hardness of the effluent may be somewhat less than one-half of the above figures.

HOT LIME SODA

The hot lime soda process uses the same chemicals—lime and soda ash—as the cold lime soda process described above, but differs in that it is carried out at or near the boiling point; that the equipment employed is more compact; and that the degree of softening obtained is greater. Briefly, the hot lime soda process, like the cold lime soda process, depends for its action on the fact that the compounds calcium carbonate and magnesium hydroxide possess a low degree of solubility. By adding properly proportioned amounts of chemicals to the raw water, the calcium is precipitated as calcium carbonate and the magnesium as magnesium hydroxide.

While these reactions proceed slowly in the cold, they proceed rapidly at temperatures near the boiling point in accordance with the well-known rule that the speed of chemical reactions approximately doubles for each 18° F. rise in temperature. Precipitates formed in the cold also tend to be finely divided and difficult to settle. Precipitates formed hot are larger in size and settle much more quickly especially since hot water is less viscous than cold water. With the hot process type of equipment, it is therefore possible to use settling tanks which are one-fourth the size of the tanks required with the cold process.

With both the cold lime soda process and the hot lime soda process, it is necessary to add excesses of chemicals, but a lower hardness may be obtained with smaller excesses of chemicals with the hot process than is possible with the cold process. With the usual excesses of chemicals employed, the filtered effluent from the hot lime soda process contains between 1.5 and 2.0 grains of hardness per gallon.

ZEOLITE PROCESS

The simplest method for removing the hardness from a water supply is by the use of the zeolite water softener. Relating to the growth of the zeolite water softening industry, we quote from a recent government publication—U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Mines, Bulletin 328: "The growth of the base-exchange or zeolite water-softener industry has been phenomenal, and several factors are responsible"—and as one of these factors, we further quote from the same publication: "Zero water does not form scale in steam boilers, so this has led to a constantly increasing utilization in boiler plants, both stationary and locomotive, particularly in the modern plants with high rates of evaporation at high pressures."

The most interesting property of zeolites is the one of base-exchange, on which their use in water softening depends. While this property was discovered by Thomas Way, an English chemist, in 1850, it was not until some 25 years ago that Robert Gans, a German chemist, discovered how this property might be utilized in water softening and originated methods of manufacturing zeolites and equipment for carrying out this process. These zeolites he named "Permutits" from the Latin "Permuto," to interchange; the process "Permutizing," and the product "Permutized Water."

Briefly, when hard water is brought into contact with active or sodium zeolite, the zeolite takes the hardness-forming bases—calcium and magnesium—out of the water and into its structure, exchanging its own base-sodium—for them. For instance, if calcium sulfate is in the hard water, when the water comes in contact with the zeolite granules, the calcium is taken up by the zeolite, forming calcium zeolite, and the sodium goes into the

(Continued on Page 22)

Wants Tax on Fibres That Compete With Cotton

A tax on competing fibers, a higher tariff and curtailment of the 1934 cotton crop are held to be necessary to fit into any real plan of relief to aid the Southern States in the judgment of Cason J. Callaway, of LaGrange, Ga., head of the Callaway group of mills. In a statement he says:

"A serious phase of the processing tax is that cotton has become, due to the processing tax, abnormally high in comparison with competing fibers, which is not a temporary situation but one that will last as long as cotton is taxed and competing fibers are not. It is not so serious to have a slump in buying under normal conditions because this will have to be evened up by heavier buying in the future. However, when the Department of Agriculture put a processing tax on cotton, as indicated in the agricultural act, and did not simultaneously put a tax on competing fibers, as was also indicated in the agricultural act, they penalized cotton to the extent of definitely lowering its consumption, since the competing fibers used will not be replaced in cotton at a later date. * * * In reading the agricultural act I can see no excuse whatever for the Department of Agriculture not putting on a competing fiber tax simultaneously with the processing tax, yet, as far as I know, nothing definite has been done as yet on this competing fiber tax.

"There is another serious situation confronting the consumption of cotton in this country. The competition of foreign cotton goods, as well as jute, had begun to be seriously felt prior to the recovery act and the processing tax. Now, with the recovery act causing an increase in costs, averaging four or five cents a pound, and the processing tax an additional increase of over four cents a pound, the influx of these foreign materials is already increasing tremendously. This, first, will cause slow running time of the mills; second, will cause cotton mills, due to this condition, not to store up cotton in the fall as is usually the case, and third, will make cotton manufacturers discouraged over the recovery act.

"Had the Department of Agriculture taken out the proper amount of acreage this year, which was clearly demonstrated to them to be 15,000,000 or 20,000,000 acres, even though the other situations are critical, more confidence in the price structure situation would have been had and conditions would have been better. Judging by this experience, the Department of Agriculture will not meet the situation for next year, but will only make a stab at it, and this thought on the part of the public militates against optimistic feeling.

"In my judgment what should be done is first for the Department of Agriculture to make plans that will really curtail the crop next year to where not more than 6,000,000 bales is in prospect. Second, the Department of Agriculture should immediately put on a full and strict competing fiber tax. Third, tariff walls should be strengthened immediately to take care of the increased costs brought about by the NRA and the processing tax.

"If these things are not done the Administration will have failed in its efforts to aid the South; yet all of these things are so fundamental, so simple and so necessary that it is hard to conceive that the Administration cannot be awakened to prompt action."

GRIFPIN, GA.—Georgia-Kincaid Mills Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 have installed Frigidaire drinking fountains throughout their plants.



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The Small Dyehouse Laboratory

CONSIDERING the important part which laboratory tests play in the selection of proper dyestuffs to meet local conditions, it is not surprising that the modern plant of any pretensions deliberately sets aside a substantial sum yearly to be expended on "laboratory work." What is possible for a large plant, however, may well appear beyond the means of a small one, yet very often it is the small dyehouse which needs the benefits of a man of sound scientific training. This, no doubt, is very often realized, but in many instances, no steps are taken to remedy the omission because of the added costs of maintaining a properly equipped laboratory.

The fact that a small laboratory, sufficient for all the general problems of the small dyehouse, can be run at almost nominal cost, has not received adequate recognition. To some the very word laboratory conjures up visions of highly intricate and valueless researches so far as industry is immediately concerned on academic problems. They regard such a place, if not an actual hindrance, at least a useless adjunct, the workers in which waste time, material, and money in work which never produces results, yet frequently seeks to impose needless and irksome restrictions upon perfectly sound processes. That is stating an extreme view, of course, but it is, nevertheless, quite true that different shades of such a view are often held, unfortunately with some justification. But such a laboratory need not aim at anything like complete control of the works, nor need it necessarily attempt to deal with the problems of higher magnitude where the services of a specialist engaged in research work must be sought, though it might reduce considerably the number of such occasions.

Its purpose should be to provide a ready means of determining the quality of dyes, exhaust, fastness, effect after treatment, changes of ageing, etc. A place in which to try out a new idea or modification of a process on a small scale. This eliminates to a great extent the costly method of running tests on a large scale in the dyehouse on products of uncertain quality. As conditions vary somewhat from the laboratory to dyehouse, it is inevitable that tests have to be made on a large scale to prove the suitability of the product to local conditions, but the laboratory tests indicate products by which reasonable success can be obtained and cancels out such products that are useless under a given set of conditions. By this means the laboratory proves its worth in the minimization of re-dyed pieces and seconds, also a reduction in the cost of dyestuffs and chemicals. There must be few manufacturers indeed who do not know the mortification and often the financial loss caused by the return of faulty goods which might have been avoided by the employment of laboratory tests.

THE QUESTION OF PERSONNEL

Possibly second only to that of the supposed cost of providing a well equipped laboratory is the fear that its proper staffing is a matter of great expense. For a large laboratory employing many chemists this is again beyond dispute, but it is also equally true that the smaller the laboratory the more cheaply can adequate personnel be provided, not only because fewer actual men are needed, but because men of extra high qualifications are not required. For most dyehouses setting up such a laboratory one man plus an assistant will be sufficient and the type to acquire is one of good all-round ability rather than a specialist in any one branch. The specialist often is of

less actual use than the man who combines sound common sense with good general training. This is not surprising, for the specialist is primarily concerned with a narrow branch of knowledge and often fails to appreciate points of importance in anything outside that branch. Furthermore, he will have less interest in looking for such points.

A well equipped laboratory with a competent man in charge will pay for itself in a short while, and will mean a large saving to any mill regardless of size, if run in a scientific manner. The practice is to be deprecated of attempting to put a laboratory in charge of an untrained man. No one who is not at least a graduate of science should be considered for the post. The very essence of the successful utilization of a laboratory is that it should be conducted by a scientifically trained man. No one would dream nowadays of employing an untrained man as a doctor. In addition, the manufacturers will be doing a good turn to the country generally by giving a start to many young trained chemists who are anxious for an opportunity to make good.

THE QUESTION OF EQUIPMENT

While it is preferable in setting up the small dyehouse laboratory to build a room specially adapted to the purpose, it is not at all essential, and virtually any existing building may be made to serve the purpose. Wooden buildings, however, should be avoided, as they are always a potential source of danger from fire. The room should be well lighted and ventilated; a good north window or large skylight should be provided, if possible. It is better that there should be no rooms over the laboratory.

In considering a laboratory to be used for chemical work, a supply of running water is a first essential. As regards internal fittings, any convenient arrangement may be adopted, but benches should be of hard wood dressed with an anti-acid preparation and well waxed. For work involving the use of corrosive liquid or for "dirty" operations generally, one bench should be lead covered and formed with a slightly raised rim all round. It should be adjacent to a sink and fitted with a drain tube. A stone or concrete slab can be made to serve almost as well and is much cheaper. Tall glass-fronted cupboards, especially of the sliding door type, are of great use for storing the more delicate pieces of apparatus, but cupboards under the benches should be avoided. It is far better to have the benches supported on legs, with a single open shelf arranged about one foot below the top of the bench. Retort stands and tripods can be stored beneath the shelf, where they are always in view. Cupboards beneath benches invariably become junk repositories where useful articles are lost sight of. It is far better to provide a set of fairly wide shelves for the reception of the various pieces of apparatus and books. If space permits, it is a sound policy to provide a small room, opening off the main one, for use as a storeroom, where apparatus not in use and "stock" chemicals may be kept. Here again, shelves are better than cupboards. Whether the chemicals are stored in a separate room or in the laboratory itself, they should never be placed on shelves higher than shoulder level, particularly the liquids, where safety is a consideration. Several sinks, one a shallow one, should be provided, each with two taps. If extra small taps are fitted at the base of the main ones for supplying condensers so much the better, and where any

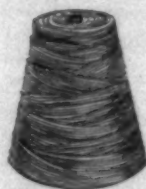
(Continued on Page 23)

BOTH?



Yes—we sell both White (natural or bleached) and Colored Cotton Yarns

Franklin Process now means cotton yarns of practically every description, natural bleached or colored.



And the colored yarn can be package dyed or stock dyed. Of course, if customers want to buy just yarn dyeing, we are still prepared to function as custom yarn dyers.

We carry a large stock of the more commonly used counts and qualities of cotton yarns for immediate delivery. Our mill connections



enable us to supply other counts and qualities promptly. Our complete line includes a variety of qualities to meet practically every

price requirement; also specialties as well as standard items, such as mock twist, ratines and slub yarns. Your inquiries will receive courteous and prompt attention.

FRANKLIN PROCESS CO.

Yarn Merchants and Yarn Dyers. Also M'frs. of Glazed Yarns and Machines for Dyeing and Bleaching Yarns in the Package Form, Cotton and Wool Raw Stock, Worsted tops and Worsted Yarn on Jackpools and Machines for Soaking Silk.

Main Office and Plant at Providence, R. I. Branch Plants at Philadelphia, Greenville, S. C., and Chattanooga, Tenn. New York Office, 40 Worth St.

FRANKLIN PROCESS

COTTON YARNS AND CUSTOM YARN DYEING

PERSONAL NEWS

Charles R. Brumby has resigned as general manager of the Cedartown Cotton and Export Co., Cedartown, Ga.

Zack L. Underwood, who has been overhauling at the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C., is now doing similar work at the Oneida Mills, Graham, N. C.

Robert Lassister, of Charlotte, former president of the Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C., has been elected chairman of the board of the reorganized company.

R. C. Watkins, formerly second hand in weaving at the Cliffside Mills, Cliffside, N. C., has become overseer weaving at the Blair Mills, Belton, N. C.

W. B. Cole, well known cotton mill executive of Rockingham, N. C., who served as receiver for the Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C., has been elected president of the reorganized company.

John F. Matheson, who has been connected with the Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C., for some years, has been made general manager of the company which has completed reorganization following receivership. He is a textile graduate of N. C. State College.

Robert A. Morgan, who for some time past has been with the Textile Development Company, with offices at Boston and Greensboro, has been appointed general manager of the Cedartown Cotton and Export Company, Cedartown, Ga.

Stuart W. Cramer, president of the Cramerton Mills, has been reappointed by President Roosevelt as treasurer of the board of directors of the Textile Foundation. Mr. Cramer was first appointed to this position by President Hoover when the foundation was formed in 1930. His term was for three years.

Mr. Cramer said that the annual meeting of the directors will be held in Washington in October and that at that time a number of important questions in connection with the foundation will be taken up.

Textile Students Win Military Honors

Announcement by Lieutenant Colonel Bruce Magruder of the regimental officers and non-commissioned officers of the North Carolina State College Reserve Officers Training Corps for the 1933-1934 school year shows that Textile students of that institution, in addition to preparing themselves for service in that industry, are also preparing themselves to serve their country in an emergency. Textile students who will serve as officers during the coming year are:

Cadet Major, H. M. Foy, Mount Airy, N. C.

Cadet Captains, G. T. Gardner, Grifton, N. C., Company C; P. W. McCollum, Wentworth, N. C., Company H; W. A. Blackwood, Cooleemee, N. C., Drum and Bugle Corps.

Cadet Lieutenants: T. S. Blackwood, Cooleemee, N. C.; J. A. Porter, Rockingham, N. C.; M. A. Rhyne, Kings Mountain, N. C.; H. S. Bliven, Rochester, N. Y.; H. M. Farris, Shelby, N. C.; H. S. Plonk, Kings Mountain, N. C.; S. A. Troy, Wilmington, N. C.

The above men are all members of the coming senior class.

Members of the junior class who will serve as sergeants in the Training Corps include:

C. L. Jennette, Raleigh, N. C.; W. J. Winfree, Raleigh, N. C.; J. E. Shaw, Macon, N. C.; R. L. Poovey, Statesville, N. C.; E. B. Fowler, Jr., Spencer, N. C.; E. L. Bolick, Hickory, N. C.; E. L. Spence, Kinston, N. C.; J. H. Barnhardt, Charlotte, N. C.

Nicholson Is Deputy Administrator

W. S. Nicholson, prominent textile man of Union, S. C., has been appointed deputy administrator under the NRA with special duties concerned with the textile industry. He has gone to Washington to assume his new post. Mr. Nicholson is treasurer of the Excelsior Mills, Union, a former president of the Union-Buffalo Mills and also of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association. He is a member of the hosiery sales firm of Sutton, Romary and Nicholson, of New York.

Textile Boards for Four States

The NRA in Washington has the formation of state industrial relations boards for the cotton textile industry in Georgia, Alabama, North and South Carolina.

The boards are to be intermediaries in a national set-up to adjust labor problems wherever they may arrive in the textile industry, with the national industrial relations board at the head.

The Georgia board is composed of H. L. Williams, Columbus, representing employers; O. E. Petry, Atlanta, secretary of the Georgia Federation of Labor, representing employees, and Thomas H. Quigley, director of industrial education at the Georgia School of Technology, representing the public.

The Alabama board consists of George H. Lanier, West Point, Ga., employers; C. D. Finch, Birmingham, labor; and P. C. Davis, of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, the public.

The North Carolina board has E. C. Dwelle, Charlotte, for employer; and Forrest T. Cornelius, Salisbury, for labor. The public representative remains to be appointed.

For South Carolina the industrial member is J. E. Sirrene, Greenville; the labor representative, Earl Britton, of Columbia, and H. H. Willis, of Clemson College, representing the public.

Textile Faculty At Clemson Increased

Clemson College, S. C.—Greatly increased enrollment at the textile school at Clemson college this year has made it necessary to add several members to the textile faculty.

Gaston Gage will assist in the carding and spinning department this year. Mr. Gage has had 10 years textile experience, principally with the Aragon-Baldwin mills.

M. L. Huckabee, of Marion, and J. B. Osmond will assist in the textile chemistry and dyeing department. Mr. Osmond is a graduate of the University of West Virginia and has had wide industrial experience. Mr. Huckabee finished Clemson last spring.

Process Tax Hearing October 2

Cotton manufacturers will be represented at the hearing on the processing tax before the AAA in Washington on October 2, according to T. M. Marchant, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association. The coming hearing will not effect the plans of mill men, to present at a later date, full data regarding the tax, he said.

Annual Meeting Textile Institute

The annual convention of the Cotton-Textile Institute's membership will be held October 18th in New York City.

The Institute's executive committee also selected May 14th-19th as the 1934 national cotton week.

George Sloan, president, issued the call for the membership to convene in New York. The Institute, according to the latest report, now has 500 mills listed as members, representing 21,000,000 spindles, or 80 per cent of the United States total of recently active spindles. More than 200 mills, having a total of approximately 7,000,000 spindles, recently became members of the Institute.

Two Mills Are Sold

HIGH POINT.—Royal Hosiery Mills were bid in under foreclosure sale, by S. A. Davis, local business man for \$10,500. Mr. Davis said he would start the mill as soon as the sale was confirmed and he secured possession of the property.

RANDLEMAN, N. C.—The Deep River Cotton Mills were sold at auction by J. W. Ferrell Company, Inc., selling agent, of Petersburg, Va., through Charles F. Swain, auctioneer of Greensboro for the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company, Donald Comer, president, and brought a combined total of slightly less than \$90,000.

Available information to the effect that the purchasers of the two mills, known as number 1 and number 2 respectively, expect to operate them. The mills have been idle a number of months.

Mill number 1 was sold to E. W. Freeze of High Point, and associates. Mill number 2, sometimes termed the Naomi plant was purchased by Robert L. McElroy, of Charlottesville, Va., Robert L. Huffines, Jr. of Clayton and associates.

More American Cotton Is Used

New York.—Cotton spinners of the world used 477,000 less bales of Indian cotton, and 88,000 less bales of Egyptian cotton last season than the season before, but they increased their consumption of American cotton by 1,867,000 bales, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. Consumption of Indian declined 9.8 per cent, and consumption of Egyptian declined 8.9 per cent, but consumption of American jumped 14.9 per cent.

Consumption of Indian cotton was the smallest in well over a decade, says the Exchange Service. It totalled only 4,372,000 bales last season, compared with 4,849,000 in the 1931-32 season, 6,076,000 in 1930-31, and 6,564,000 in 1929-30. The consumption of Indian cotton last season was 2,202,000 bales below the average of 5,574,000 bales in the past ten seasons. Consumption of Egyptian cotton totalled 906,000 bales last season, as against 994,000 in the 1931-32 season; it was 54,000 bales below the average of 960,000 bales in the past ten seasons.

OBITUARY

CHARLES G. HALL

Graniteville, S. C.—Charles G. Hall, superintendent of the Graniteville plant of the Graniteville Manufacturing Co., ended his own life here. Despondency over the death of his wife some months ago is given as he cause. He was 44 years of age and is survived by three children.

Mr. Hall was a native of Wilmington, N. C., and received a textile education at North Carolina State College. He has held a number of important mill positions prior to joining the Graniteville company some years ago.



Works: Newark, N. J.

PRODUCTS OF HIGH QUALITY

*are always the
most Economical!*

Give your finishes the benefit of highest quality in processing materials.

Our plant and laboratories, in step with the country's march of progress, stand ready to supply you with Textile Oils, Sizes and Softeners especially suited to the trend and demand of the times.

We believe that in the long run, products of Quality lower finishing costs as well as maintain highest possible standards in any finishing operation.

We invite your permission to submit samples and quotations on any products you may require.

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R. F. C. Loans for Paying Processing Taxes

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has issued a bulletin giving information regarding applications for loans for the purpose of paying processing taxes, compensating taxes, and taxes on floor stocks under Section 19 (C) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933. The bulletin says:

"In Section 19 (c) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 it is provided:

"In order that the payment of taxes under this title may not impose any immediate undue financial burden upon processors or distributors, any processor or distributor subject to such taxes (processing taxes, compensating taxes, and taxes on floor stocks) shall be eligible for loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under Section 5 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act.

1. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

"The Reconstruction Finance Corporation may make loans as provided in the foregoing paragraph only to prevent the "immediate undue financial burden" which the taxes referred to may impose.

"Inasmuch as it is provided by Section 19 (b) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act that the payment of such taxes may be postponed by the Secretary of the Treasury for a period not exceeding 90 days, it is not contemplated that loans will be made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation except in the event that postponement of payment for the full 90-day period has been obtained. Wherever possible, a signed copy of the order of post-

ponement for the full 90-day period should be filed with the original application. However, the corporation will consider applications for loans when they are accompanied by signed orders granting a postponement for a lesser period; but in no event will the loan be disbursed until copies of signed orders granting postponement for the aggregate period of 90 days have been filed with the loan agency.

"Exception: Where the Bureau of Internal Revenue has granted a general postponement with respect to certain taxes in connection with a particular commodity, and will not grant any individual extension with respect to such taxes, applications may be received at the beginning of and disbursement made immediately prior to the end of such period of general postponement.

"Since in the case of the compensating tax, the tax is not payable until the importer wishes to withdraw the imported articles from customs custody or control, such order of postponement will not be required. However, the loan application should be accompanied by a certificate signed by the Collector of Customs to the effect that such articles are actually in customs custody or control. These certificates are now being prepared and will be obtainable at the office of the Collector of Customs.

2. SECURITY REQUIREMENTS

"Section 5 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act provides that all loans must be 'fully and adequately secured.' Warehouse receipts (preferably issued by warehouses licensed under the United States Warehouse Act) on commodities which are the basis of the tax, or warehouse receipts on other acceptable commodities as well as other forms of security customarily accepted by banking

(Continued on Page 20)

PROFIT BY MILITARY EXPERIENCE

ARNOLD-HOFFMAN PRODUCTS

Sizing Gums & Compounds
Soluble Gums . Softeners
Soluble Oils . Tallow
Waxes . Soaps . Flour
Dextrines . Starches
Pigment Colors and
Lakes . Ammonia
Acids . Blue Vitriol
Borax . Bichromate Soda
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BELLE BRAND

Liquid Chlorine . Chloride
of Lime . Caustic Soda
(solid and flaked)

Military mistakes in time of war may easily result in national calamity. That is why even the most competent leaders at such times depend on group diagnosis and prescription, otherwise known as the "Council of War" and the "Board of Strategy."

This group study does not relieve the commander-in-chief from the responsibility for results, but it does give him a broader experience on which to base his decisions.

Mistakes in textile processing may also result in calamitous losses to business. One never knows how serious a mistake is until it is too late to prevent it. So why take a chance? Why not do everything possible to avoid mistakes?

Since it costs you no more why not share your processing problems with Arnold, Hoffman and Co.? Let us assist you in determining the best methods of sizing, finishing, bleaching, softening, printing, silk soaking, etc.

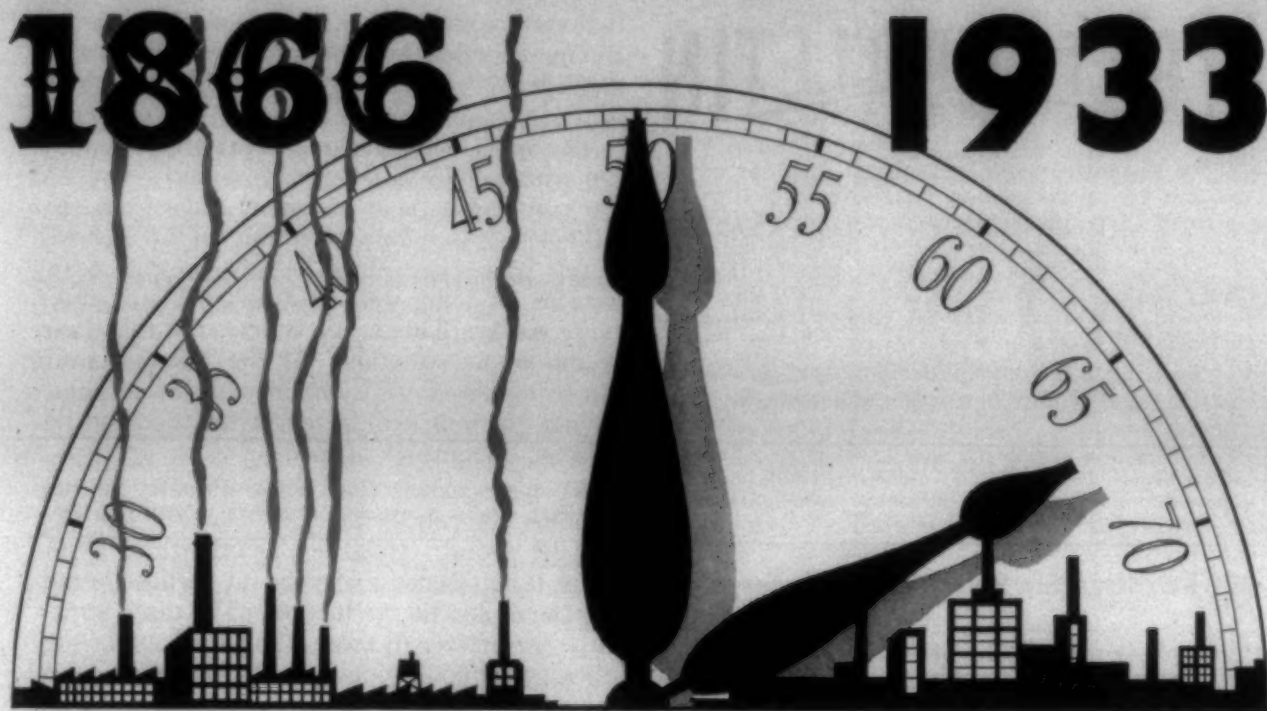
We cannot relieve you from the responsibility for results. As with the commander-in-chief the final decision must always rest with you. But we can contribute an exceptionally long and broad experience, specially trained chemists and a completely equipped laboratory to guide you in your decisions.

This company has been supplying chemicals to the textile industry for over a century. This unsurpassed experience should be worth considerable to you.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.

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For many years Stein Hall has supplied the textile industry with starches, dextrines, gums and kindred products for sizing, printing and finishing. Stein Hall strictly supervises the sources of its raw materials . . . operates two large modern factories . . . maintains four up-to-date research and control laboratories . . . and employs an extensive staff of skilled experts. All this great enterprise is your assurance of quality, uniformity and re-

liability, year after year. Specify Stein Hall products and be *sure!*

For Sizing: Velveen Special Warp Starch, Hawk Thin Boiling Starches, Silver Medal Pearl Starch, Calumet Warp Sizing Starch, R. A. Potato Starch, Raygomm.

For Printing: British Gums, Wheat Starches, Egg Albumen, Special Gums for all the new type colors.

For Finishing: Royal Tapioca Flour, Special Finishing Gums, Tapioca, Corn and Potato Dextrines, Lakoe Gum, Corn, Wheat, Potato and Rice Starches.



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TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Market Situation Shows Real Improvement

The very active trading in cotton goods which developed about two weeks ago, should go a long way in relieving mill men of many fears and doubts that have beset them since early in August.

The steady downward drift in prices which had checked buying for a number of weeks was halted. Buyers who were holding off, because of fear of being caught on a declining market, have been in the market again for large supplies. More than half of the price loss was regained during the large buying movement which held up through the middle of last week. As a result, unfilled orders showed a very healthy increase. Many mills are now comfortably sold ahead again. Some of them have large contracts running into the first quarter of next year. Others are sold ahead for weeks or months. The whole market picture is much brighter. Fear that the mills might have to resort to widespread curtailment is not nearly so pronounced.

The mere fact that about one hundred million yards of print cloths and carded broadcloths were sold recently, is in itself immensely cheering. The factors underlying this buying are perhaps even more encouraging. Market reports agree that buyers were in the market to cover actual needs. There was little of a speculative nature in their operations. Apparently convinced that prices will not decline further, they paid higher prices to replenish stocks that had been dwindling for some time.

It now appears that Government support is going to put definite strength in cotton prices which had been lagging for some time. The whole recovery program is aimed at higher commodity prices. Under the circumstances, it appears likely that buyers will go over to the view

that they can't get hurt at current market levels. Buying confidence in the past several weeks has undergone a real change that has meant a great deal of business for the mills.

The mills, having gained real ground lately, can withstand a quiet period, if necessary. At the same time, there are many indications that fall business is going to continue on the upswing. Retail trade, according to reports from many sections, is doing well. Gains are being shown every week. This is, of course, the real heart of the whole situation. If the NRA program can bring about sufficient increase in consumer buying, the mills will have a steady demand. At present, the outlook is good.

We have joined the textile industry in condemning the processing tax. We still feel that it is all wrong. However, as obnoxious as the tax is, it may serve a very useful purpose in putting the brakes on production. The tax is apparently one answer to those who have so diligently urged controlled production for some years past. A great deal of attention has been focussed on newspaper accounts of mills being forced to close on account of the tax. A comparison between the number of mills curtailing in recent weeks, with the number curtailing during the same period in recent years, is distinctly cheering.

Business in coarse yarn gray goods, fine goods and a wide range of finished products has been large enough recently to make the outlook much more hopeful.

We are not trying to convey the impression that all the troubles of the mill men are ended. The time has not yet come when all they have to do is to relax and watch profits pile up. But business is really a lot better. We think that the last half of the year will be the best that the mills have known in a long time.

The Fight Is Brewing

The idea that the manufacturing interests in this country would surrender their affairs to the dictation of union labor leaders without a fight is changing. It looks now as if the manufacturers are not going to take it lying down.

A fight is brewing that must be settled before the NRA program can come up to expectations. Labor leaders were first in the fight but they are meeting more opposition each week.

William Green, head man of the American Federation of Labor, and his cohorts are possessed with the idea of forcing workmen everywhere into one big union, naturally their own. No other organization, they say in effect, has any rights, any standing under the Recovery Act. They want, not only to put employers un-

der their domination, but also to deny labor the right to join any other organization save the American Federation, through its affiliates.

The labor clause of the National Recovery Act guarantees the right of collective bargaining. It likewise guarantees the working man the right to select his own union. It does not, as far as we can see, give the Federation any right to force the closed shop on employers nor employees.

Along this line, we are very much interested in the following A. P. dispatch from Washington:

Thousands of manufacturers over the nation were told tonight by the National Association of Manufacturers that a closed union shop under which labor contracts were made with a single union would violate the intent of the Recovery Act.

This interpretation went out in a copyrighted bulletin prepared by John C. Gall, associate council of the association, and took direct issue with William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

The association also informed employers that under the law they could advise workers against joining a labor union, or, within limits, offer special inducements, such as group insurance, to employees who will join and bargain through a company union.

The bulletin of the Manufacturers' Association was interpreted by breach between capital and labor over the labor section of the Recovery Act that guarantees the right of workers to bargain collectively in any manner they choose without interference or coercion from employers.

Gall said that "Since the Recovery Act leaves to the employee the clear option as to the form of collective bargaining he desires, if any, there is no difference whatever under the law between a company union, on the one hand, and an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, on the other."

"Either a closed shop agreement is invalid, whether made with one or the other types of labor organizations," he said, "or both kinds of closed shop agreements are valid, and by a bona fide agreement with the employees through a company union, the employer may outlaw other unions in his plant."

The attorney added a belief that both forms of closed shop were invalid.

Regarding inducements to further company unions, Gall said it was a legal practice "So long as the employer does not use coercive methods to cause the employee to select that method of dealing with him."

The legal interpretation of the association also told members that several different types of collective bargain might conceivably be employed in one plant if the workers so chose.

Mr. Gall's statements bring up the issue which we discussed in our editorial of last week. He has gone straight to the legal phase in the labor clauses of NRA. We repeat that a test of the law must be made.

During the early days of the NRA, labor leaders issued lengthy statements pledging cooperation in the effort to get business out of the doldrums. However, from the beginning of the hearings on the codes labor leaders have object-

ed to everything and everybody that in any way clashed with their selfish viewpoint that the NRA program was conceived and is to be carried out for their sole benefit.

The most serious threat to the success of NRA is the expressed determination of the American Federation of Labor to ride roughshod over labor and capital alike.

Production Lower—Payrolls Up

While production in manufacturing industries fell off somewhat during August, employment and payrolls showed increases compared with July figures, according to Federal Reserve Board's business report for the month.

Industrial production during the month fell off 8 points based on seasonally adjusted index, while payrolls increased 3.8 points and employment 3.2 points.

The development indicates the success of the National Recovery Administration drive to stimulate purchasing power through reduction in hours of labor, and increased pay, the report states.

Adjusted index of department store sales for August stood at 75 as compared with 71 for July and 65 for August, 1932.

Iron and steel, textiles, automobile and all other important industries showed falling off in production. Iron and steel index fell to 80, compared with 100 for July, and 23 for August, 1932; textiles 114, compared with 130; automobiles 61, compared with 70; leather and shoes 104, compared with 116; cement 56, compared with 56, and food products 92, compared with 100.

Petroleum production increased during the month, with the index standing at 137, compared with 132 for July; bituminous coal mining was well maintained with only 1 point decline and anthracite fell 6 points.

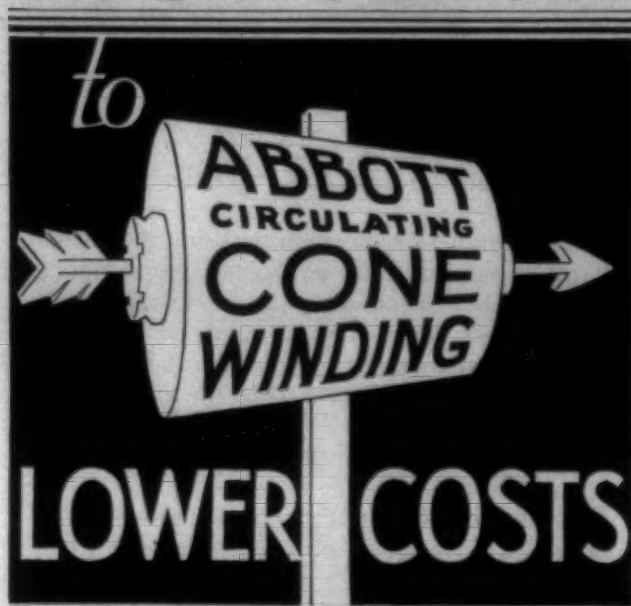
Despite the decline of 20 points in iron and steel output during August employment in the industry increased 6.9 points and payrolls 10.3 per cent. In the textile industry employment rose one point and payrolls 8 points.

Increases were noted in many other lines reflecting substantial improvement in purchasing power.

Our Queer Dollar

Our queer dollar, cheap in foreign lands, hard to get and impossible to borrow in this fair country, continues to act up. Yesterday it went off violently, while the pound rose.—*Arthur Brisbane.*

SHOWS the WAY



ABBOTT MACHINE CO.
WILTON, N. H.

SALES BUILDERS



The necessity of merchandising textile products skillfully will remain no matter how successful Administrative recovery efforts become.

Establishment of distinctive brands through use of labels, bands, hang tags, etc., is becoming recognized as a fundamental adjunct to profitable merchandising.

Our experience of many years in the design of textile branding media coupled with adequate mechanical facilities for their production in the heart of the South's great cotton mill region are yours to command.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

GRIFFIN, GA.—The Lowell Bleachery South has completed installation of yarn dyeing equipment furnished by the Gaston County Dyeing Machinery Company, Gastonia, N. C.

LOWELL, N. C.—The contract to erect an office building for the National Weaving Company has been let to M. R. Ritch, of Charlotte, it was announced by George N. Rhodes, of Charlotte, the architect. The contract price was \$7,000.

GREENWOOD, S. C.—J. B. Harris, of the Mathews Cotton Mill, announced the association of the Mathews Cotton Mill with the Chicopee Sales Corporation for the exclusive sale of their products.

ATLANTA, GA.—Fifty-one bag-seaming machines are being installed in the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills. This equipment was recently purchased from the Union Specialty Company of Chicago, Ill.

GRIFFIN, GA.—Georgia-Kincaid Mills have installed a Pomona turbine pump to be used in connection with one of their deep wells. It was purchased from McBurney Stoker and Equipment Company, Atlanta.

CLIFFSIDE, N. C.—The complete remodeling of the water power system of the Cliffside Mills at Cliffside is now under construction. This project will require the employment of many men for a number of months. All the old type water wheels and rope driven transmission will be replaced with modern type water turbines and vertical generators, which will completely motorize the mill.

HIGH POINT, N. C.—Hosiery labor and mill owners in the full-fashioned industry, which is becoming increasingly important in this State, are opposing efforts of Northern manufacturers who are seeking to impose a one-shift restriction on footer operations and thereby throw out of employment thousands of workers connected with the industry in this State.

Austin H. Carr, of Durham, a member of the Hosiery Code Authority, is one of those prominent in the fight to provide a double shift basis for the footers in the permanent draft of the code, and Mr. Carr is being supported strongly in his efforts by a score or more full-fashioned plants in this State.

The fight for a single shift operation of footers is being led by the large mills in the Reading-Philadelphia area, where a vast amount of machinery is idle.

MOORESVILLE, N. C.—The Mooresville Cotton Mills' properties have passed from the receiver to the former stockholders, all details as required by law and agreement having been met. All outstanding bills against the corporation have been paid, and the Hunter Manufacturing Company has been given papers against the property to satisfy their claims for a period of two years, in which time it is hoped that debt can be liquidated.

W. B. Cole of Rockingham, N. C., was unanimously elected president of the mills, at the meeting of the board of directors, and Robert Lassiter of Charlotte, N. C., chairman of the board. John Matheson was made general manager. The mills are now operating on the eighty-hour week basis, with two shifts of eight hours.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Revolution Cotton Mills, the White Oak Mills and the Proximity Mills, beginning this week, will start up at 7 o'clock in the morning instead of 6 o'clock as heretofore. This will make the morning shift at the mills run until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The afternoon shift will start at 3 o'clock and run until 11 o'clock at night. It was announced the change is being made because daylight savings time ends Saturday.

ASHEBORO, N. C.—A new corporation which has recently been formed expects to open soon the McLaurin Hosiery Mills, Inc., here.

The incorporation includes McLaurin Cranford, C. C. Cranford and D. B. McCrary, three experienced hosiery manufacturers of Asheboro, and others. The group has taken over the assets of the old Keystone plant that was sold at a receiver's sale on August 24th and confirmed on September 5th by Judge Johnson J. Hayes.

A line of better grade half hose is now being worked out for the plant.

This plant will furnish employment for 150 people when running at full production and is an obvious asset.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Improvement in the textile industry has resulted in increased operations for a number of plants in this section.

Calhoun Mills, at Calhoun Falls, which curtailed several weeks ago, has now resumed full time operations, operating two shifts at 40 hours each. All other mills in the Gossett chain are on a full time basis, it is made known.

Union Bleachery, of this city, has recently increased operations, although not yet on the full five day a week schedule.

Chiquola Mills, of Honea Path, has also resumed operations after being closed for three days. Improvement in the goods market in the past week has increased operations in a number of other plants in this State.

Southern Mills Install Hygloit Equipment

A number of Southern mills have recently installed Hygrolit yarn conditioning equipment. Among them are the Manville-Jenckes Co., High Shoals, N. C.; Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C.; Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., Ware Shoals, S. C.; Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.; Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga.; Walton Cotton Mills, Monroe, Ga.; Crystal Springs Bleachery, Chickamauga, Ga.; Avondale Mills, Pell City, Ala.; Dwight Mfg. Co., Alabama City, Ala.; Hillside plant, Callaway Mills, La-Grange, Ga.

Appleton Wins Pennant in Carolina Mill League

Appleton Mills of Anderson won the first South Carolina textile baseball championship in which pennant winners in six textile leagues participated in Greenville.

The Appleton Club, champions of the Anderson County League, defeated Renfrew Bleachery in the final, 3 to 1. Southern Bleachery, Glenwood Mills, Joanna Mills of Goldville and Sans Souci were other textile team entrants. Large crowds of textile folks witnessed the games.

The South Carolina textile baseball tournament is being incorporated and will be made an annual event. Charles H. Garrison is president and William O. Varn is secretary.



Why 12 lamps grew to 700



IN 1925 a large cotton mill in South Carolina ordered a dozen mercury-vapor lamps as an experiment.

- Today over 700 Cooper Hewitt lamps produce the proper type of illumination to weave and inspect the enormous amount of cloth manufactured by this concern.
- These Cooper Hewitt lamps have played an important part in setting the high production standards of this mill. By providing proper lighting for quick and accurate loom fixing and the right quantity and quality of light at the heddles of the looms, they have speeded up production, improved quality and cut down seconds.
- The dollars and cents advantages of Cooper Hewitt lighting can be proved quickly and with little expense. You will find a test in your own mill well worth while. General Electric Vapor Lamp Co., 855 Adams St., Hoboken, N. J.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
VAPOR LAMP COMPANY

660A Corp. 1933, General Electric Vapor Lamp Co.

R. F. C. Loans for Paying Processing Taxes

(Continued from Page 14)

institutions, which will furnish full and adequate security for the loan requested, will be considered.

"No loans may be made on foreign securities as collateral.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE NORTHEASTERN DIVISION OF THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA.

IN THE MATTER OF:

TEXTILE REALTY COMPANY, INC., A CORPORATION, BANKRUPT.

IN BANKRUPTCY NO. 5296.

NOTICE OF SALE BY ROLAND H. GRAY, AS TRUSTEE OF SAID BANKRUPT.

Under and by virtue, and in accordance with the judgment, order and decree of the Hon. Jere Murphy, Referee in Bankruptcy of the District Court of the United States for the Northeastern Division of the Northern District of Alabama, dated September 16, 1933, the undersigned, Roland H. Gray, as Trustee in Bankruptcy of the Textile Realty Company, Inc., a corporation, Bankrupt, will sell, free and clear of all liens of every kind, character and description, at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, in front of the East Court House Door in the City of Decatur, County of Morgan, State of Alabama, at 12 o'clock noon, October 28, 1933, the following described property, situate, lying and being in the County of Morgan, State of Alabama, to-wit:

PARCEL A.

Commencing at a point 840 feet South of the North line of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 21, Township 5, Range 4 West, and 230 feet East of the West line of said SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 21, and at a point in the South line of Railroad Avenue, Albany, Alabama, running thence in a Southerly direction South 3 degrees, 39 minutes East, a distance of 2,096.31 feet; thence East, North 86 degrees and 21 minutes East 1,000 feet; thence North 3 degrees 39 minutes West 1,400 feet to the South line of Railroad Avenue; thence in a Northwestly direction, North 58 degrees 48 minutes West a distance of 1,218.55 feet to the point of beginning. All of said property being in the West half of West Half of Section 21, Township 5, Range 4 West, and as is described in a deed from the Alabama Bridge & Iron Company to Herbert Wright recorded in Book 79, page 5, and said description embracing that particular tract or lot or parcel of land mapped and platted and filed in the office of the Probate Judge of Morgan County, Alabama, and recorded in Map Book, page 37, and known as East End Terrace, said map or plat having been filed by Lelia S. Edmundson and husband, W. B. Edmundson, said plat or map showing lots numbered from 1 to 118 inclusive, being in the County of Morgan, State of Alabama.

Together with all buildings and improvements located thereon; also all machinery and equipment and accessories and parts inclusive of shop equipment, office equipment, building equipment, supply room accessories, shafting, belts, bobbins, spools, beams, electric motors, and in fact all of machinery of every kind and character, inclusive of repair parts located in the above buildings, except the motors and equipment of the Alabama Power Company marked and designated as such;

Also the claim of R. Curell, as Trustee under Deed of Trust and Indenture dated December 1, 1926, against the Connecticut Mills Company under an Indenture or lease and agreement of purchase and sale, made and entered into by and between the Textile Realty Company, Party of the First Part, and the Connecticut Mills Company, Party of the Second Part, of date December 20, 1926, and assigned to the said R. Curell, as such Trustee, by the Receivers of Caldwell and Company.

PARCEL B.

Beginning at a point which is in the Southwest corner of the old United States Rolling Stock property, which said point is 280 feet East and 2,380 feet North from the Southwest corner of Section 21, Township 5, Range 4 West; thence from said beginning point and parallel with Seventh Street Easterly a distance of 1,000 feet; thence South and at right angles thereto a distance of 871.2 feet; thence West and at right angles thereto a distance of 1,000 feet; thence North and at right angles thereto a distance of 871.2 feet to the point of beginning. All of said property situate, lying and being in the Southwest Quarter of Section 21, Township 5, Range 4 West, Decatur, Morgan County, Alabama, containing or embracing twenty acres.

All of said properties embraced and described in Parcel A and Parcel B hereof will be sold free and clear of all liens and encumbrances, of every kind, character and description.

The property, real and personal, described in Parcel A shall be sold as a unit, and the property described in Parcel B, shall be sold as a unit. No bid for said property described in Parcel A shall be received or entered unless the bidder shall have deposited with the undersigned, Trustee, prior to the commencement of said sale, a check drawn or endorsed, payable to his order, in the sum of \$25,000.00 and certified by a Bank or Trust Company doing business in the State of Alabama, and having a capital or surplus of \$100,000.00. No bid for said property described in Parcel B shall be received or entered unless the bidder shall have deposited with the undersigned, Trustee, prior to the commencement of said sale, a check drawn or endorsed, payable to his order in the sum of \$500.00 and certified by a Bank or Trust Company doing business in the State of Alabama, and having a capital or surplus of \$100,000.00.

By decree of the Referee it is directed that no sale shall be made in the event there is not a bona fide total bid for the properties described in Parcels A and B, of at least \$100,000.00.

The sale or sales made in accordance with the foregoing shall be subject to confirmation by the said Court.

This September 20, 1933.

ROLAND H. GRAY,

As Trustee in Bankruptcy of the Textile Realty Company, Inc., a Corporation, Bankrupt.

3. MATURITIES AND INTEREST RATES

"Loans will be made for the normal turn-over period of the commodity and in no event to exceed six months. However, the corporation will consider applications for renewals in the event that the turn-over period exceeds six months.

"Interest rates on all classes of eligible loans are determined by the board of directors of the corporation from time to time. The rate of interest on this class of loans has been fixed at 5 per cent in the current rate schedule.

4. APPLICATIONS

"Application forms for loans may be obtained at the loan agency of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation serving the territory in which the applicant is located. The address of the proper loan agency may be obtained by inquiring at the office of any collector of internal revenue. When asking for application forms the prospective applicant should specify whether the application is to be made by an individual, a partnership, or a corporation.

"Applications for loans should be made to such loan agency, and should not be filed with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or with any Collector of Internal Revenue.

"Upon receipt of the application forms the same should be completed in accordance with instructions provided with the forms and returned to the loan agency together with the securities offered as collateral. If the application is approved, the applicant will be so advised, and disbursement of the proceeds of the loan will be made by the corporation in a form of a check payable to the order of and delivered to the Collector of Internal Revenue."

REBATE ON TAX PAID

The Treasury Department has issued the following instructions relative to tax already paid on stock in process:

"Art. 7. (Amended) When tax attaches—The tax attaches at the beginning of the first domestic processing of the commodity. When the first domestic processing begins before the effective date, no tax attaches, although it is not completed until after the effective date. When the first domestic processing begins while the tax is in effect, it is subject to the processing tax, notwithstanding it is not completed until after the tax is terminated."

"Under this amendment the floor stocks tax provided in section 16 (a) (1) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act will not apply to the quantity of cotton which was in process in cotton mills on the effective date of the tax, and, since the first domestic processing of such cotton had commenced prior to the effective date, it will not be subject to the processing tax.

"Any amount already paid by a processor in excess of his actual total liability for floor stocks tax may be applied against his monthly processing tax return on P. T. Form 2, or the processor may file claim for refund of such excess payment on P. T. Form 24."

Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Co. Changes Name

The Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Company is notifying the trade that the name of the company is being changed to the Clinton Company. The change is being made because the company is generally known to the trade as the Clinton Company, and because the present name is not fully descriptive of all products made and for brevity. The subsidiary is changed to Clinton Sales Co., Inc. Byrd Miller, of Greenville, is Southern agent for the Clinton Company.

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N. E. Cotton Mill Men Plan Tax Discussion

Boston—The reconstruction program of the Administration will be the general subject for discussion at the afternoon session at the annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers Wednesday, October 4, at the Copely Plaza. Dr. Alexander Sachs, economic adviser to Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Administrator of the National Recovery Act, will describe what has been accomplished to date and will outline plans for the future.

Dr. Robert Bruere, chairman of the

cotton textile national industrial relations board, who will have an important part in the working out of the industrial features of the cotton code, will be the other speaker at this session. He was chairman of the special committee, representing the Administration, that investigated the "stretch-out system" and it was on the findings of this committee's report that the amendment to the code, dealing with the setting up of the national committee and the local State committees, was based.

The meeting opened at 11 o'clock, at which time the speakers, yet to be announced, will consider the problems which have developed coincident to

the floor tax and the processing tax on cotton. They will discuss the effect on financing and on both the domestic market and the world supply of cotton. The future of the cotton market in addition to the usual problem of supply and demand is now affected by the additional uncertainty of what the Department of Agriculture may be planning in its efforts to control the production of future crops.

A banquet in the evening at 7.30 will bring the proceedings to a close. The program committee, headed by Frank I. Nelid of New Bedford, is now at work making arrangements for the speakers to address the gathering at this time.

Mills To Continue Opposition To Tax

Greenville, S. C.—The manufacturers have no idea of dropping plans for a fight in Washington on the cotton processing tax, despite recent talk emanating from various sections of the nation, according to A. F. McKissick, of Greenville, head of cost investigation committee of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association.

Mr. McKissick said recent reports of improvement in the industry might be misunderstood to mean that the opposition to the tax was less pronounced. He said some mills are continuing to shut down for a lack of orders, mentioning Hamrick Mills and Gaaffney Mills at Gaffney as plants that will shut down.

The Hamrick Mills are closed for a week and the Gaffney Mill next week will cut off 650 looms or slightly more than one-fourth of the weaving department.

"You see with mills still threatened we cannot consider dropping the fight," Mr. McKissick said. "There is some improvement, but it remains to be seen how long it will last."



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Mill Pay Rolls Show Big Increase

(Continued from Page 5)

and the dyeing and finishing textile industry reported 36,869 employees affected by wage rate increases averaging 29.4 per cent.

"The boot and shoe industry reported 34,703 employees affected by wage rate changes averaging 13.8 per cent; the electrical machinery industry 34,261 workers affected by wage rate increases averaging 10.6 per cent; foundry

and machine shops 33,991 workers affected by wage increases of 14.1 per cent; paper and pulp establishments, 26,523 workers affected by wage increases averaging 16.7 per cent; and the slaughtering and meat packing industry reported wage increases averaging 19.5 per cent, affecting 24,751 employees.

"Wage rate increases affecting 129,591 workers in 14 of the non-manufacturing industries surveyed were also reported in August. In this non-manufacturing group, the bituminous coal mining industry reported the greatest number of employees affected, 76,731 workers, whose average increase in wage rates was 19.9 per cent.

"Reporting establishments in the retail trade group showed increases in rates averaging 17 per cent. The canning and preserving industry also reported large numbers of workers affected by wage rate increases averaging 25.7 per cent."

The Small Dyehouse Laboratory

(Continued from Page 8)

water, forming sodium sulfate. As calcium sulfate is scale-forming and sodium sulfate does not form scale, the net result is that a scale-forming substance has been transformed into a non-scale forming substance.

Similar reactions take place with the other salts of calcium and magnesium present in the hard water, the scale-forming compounds in every case being replaced by the highly soluble non-scale forming sodium salts. This removal of hardness from the raw water is so complete that the zeolite softened water is termed "water of zero hardness" or, more commonly, "zero water." Zero water will not form any scale, sludge or mud when heated or when used in the steam boiler.

Furthermore, these base-exchanging reactions are reversible. So, when a zeolite has exchanged its sodium for calcium and magnesium, it can be restored to its original condition by treating it with a solution of common salt. This is termed "regeneration." What happens during regeneration is that the sodium in the salt solution goes into the structure of the zeolite and the calcium and magnesium go into solution in the forms of the highly soluble calcium and magnesium chlorides. These with the excess of salt, all in solution, are washed to waste, leaving the zeolite in its original active sodium state, ready to soften a further equal quantity of hard water. These alternate softening runs and regenerations may be repeated an indefinite number of times as the wear and tear on a correctly processed zeolite is very slight, in fact, almost negligible.

As active zeolites are insoluble substances, which react only with the hardness of the water, undertreatment or overtreatment of the water, so common with the lime-soda type of water softener, does not occur. For overtreatment is impossible and undertreatment cannot occur as long as the softening run does not exceed the capacity of the zeolite softener. In the lime-soda type of softener, the chemicals—lime and soda ash—must be added in dosages proportionate to the amounts and composition of the hardness salts present in the raw water. Any error made in the dosage therefore results in either an undertreated or an overtreated water. Such errors in lime soda dosage, furthermore, do not necessarily indicate any laxity on the part of the operator nor any fault in the machine. For the composition of the water may change, often quite suddenly and when this happens, the lag occasioned by the time required for testing the water and adjusting the dosages of chemicals means that a certain amount of water of a different composition has passed through the machine and has been incorrectly treated.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

With the zeolite water softener this does not occur, for the zeolite bed reacts automatically only with the hardness of the water passing through it. Variations in hardness and composition do not result in undertreatment or overtreatment and the only effects of a changing hardness are: that if the water has less hardness, a correspondingly greater amount of zero water is obtained between regenerations and, if the water has more hardness, a correspondingly smaller amount of zero water is obtained between regenerations. Thus the water softened, in all cases, is completely softened zero water—never undertreated and never overtreated.

(Continued Next Week)

The Small Dyehouse Laboratory

(Continued from Page 10)

number of distillations is to be undertaken this is highly desirable.

One of the most useful of all fittings in any laboratory is a good fume cupboard—even if not much work involving noxious fumes is anticipated. If a practice is made of conducting all operations such as evaporations, ignitions, and the heating of substances generally in the cupboard there will be far less risk of harming delicate metal instruments. With this purpose in view, expense should not be spared on the fume cupboard. It should be well made, and provided with a properly balanced window, which can be slid up and down rapidly, and which fits exactly when down. The cords should be well waxed to protect them against fumes, and should be outside where they can be seen. A tap with condenser faucets, so arranged that it can be manipulated from the outside, will be needed inside the cupboard. An extra tap, entirely within, together with a sink, is a luxury, though if much use is to be made of the cupboard its inclusion might be considered. In any case, a funnel sink leading to waste should be provided beneath the tap. The base of the cupboard may be of slate or concrete, or it may be tiled (lead is not to be commended), and it is not too large if it occupies an area of three feet by six. It should not be so deep from front to back, however, that objects within cannot be removed without inserting the head and shoulders. In height it is sufficient if it will comfortably contain a vertical condenser or flask, with the necessary supports.

Whatever the degree of completeness with which the fume cupboard is fitted up, the prime essential is a good draught. Without that it would be worse than useless. The best method is undoubtedly a fan in an air tunnel situated at the top and back. Though it may seem that the writer has dwelt to an unnecessary extent on the fume cupboard, such a fitting is exceedingly useful. Properly employed it can have a remarkable effect upon the general cleanliness and neatness of a laboratory.

No laboratory should be without a balance, but the delicacy of this instrument will vary considerably with the degree of accuracy desirable in the work undertaken. Whatever its type, it should not stand upon a bench, but upon a stone or slate shelf built into the wall, or upon a pillar let into the floor, otherwise trouble will be experienced due to vibrations.

The advantages of laboratory control cannot be estimated in comparison with rule-of-thumb methods. Equipped with proper devices and an efficient worker in charge, test methods can be applied which will eliminate much of the guesswork which is still practiced in many small dyehouses. It is only when the new method has been tried that comparison with the old regime can indicate the degree of progress made.—*Textile Colorist*.

ROME DRIED FLAKES

WHITE CURD FLAKES

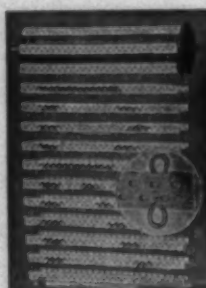
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Final Limit October 14, 1933

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Birmingham, Ala.	8.55
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Cincinnati, O.	11.50
Jacksonville, Fla.	8.45
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Also Very Low Round Trip Fares to:

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Philadelphia, Pa.	12.50
Atlantic City, N. J.	14.60

These tickets will be routed Southern Railway to Washington and Pennsylvania R. R. Through Pullman Sleeping Cars service.

Similar reduced round trip fares will be in effect on November 28th and 29th.

Reduced fare tickets must be secured before boarding train. Purchase railroad and Pullman tickets in advance.

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COTTON GOODS

New York—The buying movement in cotton goods, which started two weeks ago, held up well through the first half of the week, but business was slower at the close. The Jewish holidays and lower cotton markets were factors in the less active business. The upswing in cotton prices at the end of the week were expected to give further strength to prices which had been easier in some divisions.

Recent sales of unfinished goods have run to very large totals. It was estimated here that at least 100,000,000 yards of print cloths and carded broadcloths were sold during the buying wave. Prices regained about half of the loss suffered during the dull month of August.

Gray goods mills are well under order for some weeks to come. Many of them are sold through two months, some through the end of the year and further. Supplies available for October and November delivery are said to be very limited.

Trade in finished goods has been increasing steadily, reflecting better buying in wholesale and retail channels. Sheets and pillow cases, towels, bedspreads have been moving well. There has been much less talk of curtailment by mills and it appears that steady operations for the remainder of the year are pretty well assured.

Fine goods buying has been more active in the staple lines, which have not kept pace, in recent weeks, with sales of the fancy weaves. Rayon goods were in good demand. Shortage of rayon yarns has caused some mills to stop off part of their looms.

The outlook for continued good fall business is regarded as encouraging. Buyers are more confident and recent large buying has been to cover actual needs rather than for speculative activities.

While sales last week were smaller than during the previous two weeks, business was large enough to keep sales well above production. There has been an encouraging increase in unfilled orders and further business is pending.

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	47½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	45½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	67½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	91½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	8
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	10
Brown sheetings, standard	10½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56-60s	8¾
Tickings, 8-ounce	20
Denims	17
Dress gingham	15½
Standard prints	7¾
Staple gingham	9

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Spinners found it hard to maintain prices during the week in the face of declining cotton prices and a not very active market. At the week end, hope was being expressed that the higher cotton market would quicken and help the price situation. Most consumers were unwilling to pay the prices that spinners quoted during the week and sales were rather slow. Inquiry was active enough to indicate that many users are going to need new yarn supplies within a short time.

Some spinners believe that trade is not being restricted by the prices now in effect and feel that the real reason for light buying is that yarn users are not getting steady business for their own products. A good deal of disappointment has been expressed that September business held to low levels. The seasonal increase failed to develop as was expected. At the same time, this will likely mean that when buying is again resumed that delaying purchases will speed up the movement.

Reports in this market showed that a number of mills were making concessions in order to get new business at this time. Most of the selling was on carded knitting cones, contracts for which called for deliveries through the balance of the current year and, a number, through the next six months. Prices paid were the low levels which the market had settled to, causing spinners frequently to withdraw similar trading opportunities to others in the meanwhile.

Combed yarn spinners have had somewhat better business within the week, though the poundage has not been considerable except in isolated instances. Quotations continue unsettled, while a larger number of mills are asking lower prices than they did a week ago. Those who first weakened encouraged others to follow the trend.

One encouraging feature during the week was that buyers were disposed to cover more frequently on small and moderate sized orders. In a few instances, larger sales for forward delivery were reported.

Southern Single Warps			16s		
8s	31 1/2		18s	34 1/2	
10s	32	-32 1/2	20s	35	
12s	33		22s	36	
14s	33	-33 1/2	24s	37 1/2	
16s	35		26s	40	-40 1/2
18s	35	-35 1/2	30s	42	-43
20s	38 1/2		Carpet and Upholstery Yarns		
24s	40 1/2		in Skeins		
26s	42		8s, 3-4 ply, tinged	30	
30s	42		8s, 3-4 ply, tinged	28	-29
Southern Single Skeins			and waste		
8s	31 1/2	-32	10s and 12s, 3 and 4-		
10s	32 1/2	-32 1/2	ply hard white yarn		
12s	33	-33 1/2	tubes and skeins	32	-33
14s	33		Southern Two-Ply Mercerizing		
16s	35	-35 1/2	Twist Combed Peeler		
18s	35		12s	44	-45
20s	37 1/2		20s	46	-47
22s	39		26s	48	-49
24s	40 1/2		30s	50	-52
26s	42		40s	57	-58
30s	42		50s	62	-64
Southern Two-Ply Skeins and			60s	70	-75
Tubes			70s	81	-86
8s	31 1/2		80s	93	-98
12s	32 1/2		Single Combed Peeler Yarn on		
14s	33 1/2		Cones		
16s	35 1/2		18s	44	-45
18s	35 1/2	-35	24s	46	-48
20s	37 1/2	-38	30s	49	-50
22s	39	-39	38s	53	-55
24s	40 1/2	-41	40s	56	-57
26s	42		50s	61	-63
30s	42		60s	68	-70
Southern Two-Ply Warps			70s	79	-81
8s	32		80s	91	-94
10s	32 1/2		Two-Ply Mercerized in Cones		
12s	33		30s	65	
14s	33	-33 1/2	40s	70	
16s	34	-35	50s	77	
18s	35	-36	60s	86	
20s	37	-37 1/2	70s	1.00	
22s	40	-41	80s	1.18	
24s	41	-42	90s	1.39	
26s	45	-50	100s	1.62	
30s	51	-56	130s	2.16	
40s ex.	67		Carded Frame Spun Cones		
50s	67		8s	31 1/2	
Carded Frame Spun Cones			10s	31 1/2	-32
8s	31 1/2		12s	32 1/2	-33 1/2
10s	31 1/2	-32	14s	35	-35 1/2
12s	32 1/2	-33 1/2			
14s	35	-35 1/2			

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Mills Asked for Information

Guy T. Helvering, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has asked cotton goods manufacturers to furnish retailers with necessary information to enable them to compute the tax which they are required to pay on cotton goods at the end of this month.

When the processing tax on cotton was levied under the Agricultural Adjustment Act it was provided that the actual cotton in all manufactured cotton goods also should be taxed. This included all goods in warehouses August 1st, and goods in retail store stocks not sold or disposed of within 30 days. Floor tax returns were prepared by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, listing in detail approximately 544 articles of cotton which retailers were required to inventory as of midnight August 31st, and report to the bureau within 30 days, along with one-fourth of the stipulated tax. That provision sounded simple enough but the retailers have run into a formidable stumbling block in that only the weight of cotton itself, in articles composed in chief value of cotton, is taxable and they have no way of determining what part of the finished articles is cotton. To determine whether an article is taxable it is necessary to know the market value of the different components at the time the article was manufactured and it is taxable only if the value of the cotton is greater than any other component.

"After numerous conferences with manufacturers, retailers, and executives of the agricultural adjustment administration, there seems to be no

way to avoid or simplify the procedure of direct communication between retailers and manufacturers or wholesalers from whom they bought their principal stocks of cotton goods," said Commissioner Helvering. He also stated that "under the circumstances, therefore, and with full appreciation of the retailer's problem we call upon manufacturers and wholesalers to do everything they can to inform their customers of the taxable cotton content of the goods which they sell."

Cotton Spindle Activity At 106.7% in August

Washington.—According to preliminary statistics by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, 30,781,802 cotton spinning spindles were in place in the United States on August 31st, of which 25,884,704 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 26,069,158 for July, and 22,022,490 for August.

The cotton code limits the hours of employment and of productive machinery. However, in order that the statistics may be comparable with those of earlier months and years, the same method of computing the percentage of activity has been used.

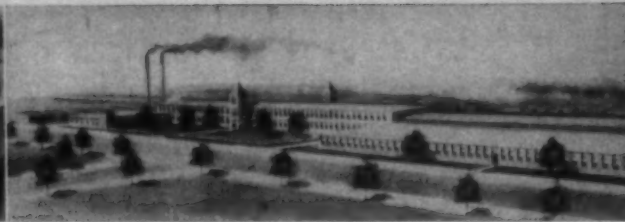
On this basis, the cotton spindles in the United States were operated during August, 1933, at 106.7 per cent capacity. This percentage compares with 117.5 for July, 129.1 for June, 112.3 for May, 95.7 for April, 93.9 for March, and 72.4 for August, 1932.

The average number of active spindle hours per spindle in place for the month was 258.

Increase in Textsteel Texrope Drive Ratings

Allis-Chalmers Texrope V-belt drive with one or both sheaves "Textsteel" are now available from ¼ to 15 H.P. suitable for many industrial applications. Textsteel sheaves are grid type construction, as illustrated, with accurately formed heavy gage steel sections electrically welded at web and rim. Outer rims are rolled for protection, good appearance and strength. Integral bushings or solid hubs are standard. Textsteel sheaves are well-balanced, light in weight and practically indestructible.

Textsteel Texrope drives are particularly economical where large numbers of V-belt drives are required or, as standard equipment for machinery manufacturers, Allis-Chalmers states. The Textsteel sheaves have an attractive aluminum finish.



VISITING THE MILLS

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs

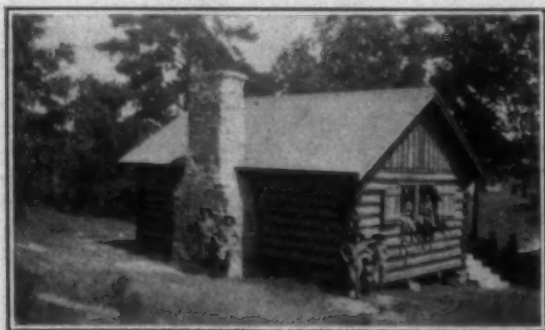
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Hello, Mr. B. W. Bingham, many thanks for those pictures for our write-up of Brookside Mills and Knoxville, where we spent a delightful week-end. Watch next issue.

GREENWOOD, S. C.

BOY SCOUTS OF GREENWOOD COTTON MILLS

We thank Scoutmaster J. P. Childers for these promised pictures of his Scouts, and their nice cabin, which was being erected when we were last in Greenwood—a



Boy Scouts of America, Troop No. 54
"Shady Grove Cabin" (Rear View)

present to the boys from Greenwood Cotton Mills.—Aunt Becky.

Front Row, seated, left to right—Sammie Snelgrove, Jack Box, Clarence Wilson, Carl Shaw.



Troop 54, B. S. A., Greenwood, S. C.
Second Row, kneeling—Edward Box, Ben Friday, M. T. Ficklin.
Third Row, standing—Joseph Montjoy, Charles Sparks, Quentin Higgenbotham, Woodrow Shaw.

Back Row—Assistant Scoutmaster S. V. Pickens, Henry Domberg, Jack Riddlehoover, Lee Pickens, Arnold Riddlehoover, and Scoutmaster J. P. Childers.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

WERTHAN BAG CO.

The writer had never before stopped in Nashville, and the place is so big and crowded, till we felt almost smothered.

But when we finally located the Werthan Bag Company and met the friendly people there we felt more at home. This big business concern has a cotton mill, bag mill, bleachery, and a very large and handsome office building, where a large number of employees work happily and efficiently, with time for a quick friendly nod and smile for visitors.

SOME OF THE KEY MEN

C. F. Turner, day superintendent, and B. R. Dickson, night superintendent (he came from Greenwood, S. C.), are as fine and courteous as can be, and they have a splendid bunch of overseers whom we were glad to meet.

D. K. Dunn, overseer day carding, has been here five years. He is a brother to Superintendent Dunn, of Sylacauga, Ala.

S. T. Kerr, day spinner, has been overseer 22 years; he came from near Spartanburg, S. C.; J. O. King is overseer weaving, and E. A. Somerville is overseer the cloth room.

The second shift is in charge of J. C. Holt, overseer carding; D. C. Lewis, overseer spinning, who used to be in Columbia, S. C.; W. F. Heatherly, overseer weaving, was formerly with Judson Mill in Greenville, and has been here four years.

This company has no mill village and many of the operatives own their own homes, come to work in their own cars, or on street cars.

INGRAM MFG. CO.

I almost left without meeting the genial superintendent, Dan Johnson. The girl at the window did not know me, and when she called Mr. Johnson, announcing my presence, he did not understand that the caller was "Aunt Becky."

A. M. Gordy, overseer carding, came out to the office and was delighted to welcome me.

"Come on—I want you to meet the finest superintendent you've seen"—he began, and was about to take me right in.

"No," I answered; "he is not interested, and though I've had many invitations to visit here—and have driven hundreds of miles to get here, I'm not going in."

"But great goodness! Aunt Becky, Dan doesn't know

it's you—and besides he's got a lame foot—you must come in—he'll be so sorry!"

But "Aunt Becky" refused, and was getting in the car to leave, when Mr. Gordy, followed by Mrs. Edna Reed, overseer spinning, came running out and calling us to stop.

Well, Mr. Gordy had rushed to Mr. Johnson's office and explained the identity of the visitor and—my! did we get a welcome?—and did we enjoy our visit? I'll say we did!

Did you note that a lady, Mrs. Edna Reed (she came from Talladega, Ala.) is overseer spinning? Superintendent Johnson says she's a good one, too. J. L. Walling is overseer winding.

On the second shift, Ed Ivey is carder; M. M. Lovett, spinner, and R. A. Anderson, winder.

HANDSOME RUGS

The loveliest rugs I've ever seen are made here, some all wool, some cotton, some mixed with rayon. Miss Curtis Snell is designer, and a glance at her work will prove her an artist of ability. Mrs. Bertha Eliza is forelady in the rug department where most of the operatives are girls and women.

THE YARN MILL

High type yarns—wool, cotton, rayon and mixed yarns, are turned out to perfection. Some are from 5 to 80 per cent merino wools—also French type 100 per cent wool yarns.

When we had our little Home Section, Mrs. Reed used to send news letters from here, and to visit here was a real treat. She showed me over her spinning room, and the rug department, and Mr. Gordy escorted me over the rest of the plant, which is running two shifts and in full co-operation with NRA.

GAINESVILLE, GA.

GAINESVILLE COTTON MILL

We found genial Geo. B. Moore, formerly of Arcadia, S. C., gracing the superintendent's desk, and looking very much at home.

The product of this mill is broadcloth and sugar bag cloth, and orders are coming in nicely.

This mill runs its own school in its own school building. There are seven grades, with Professor Twitty in charge.

The mill has recently been thoroughly cleaned and a lot of new paint applied inside, making everything look very attractive. The village looks nice, and there are paved streets.

We already had a nice list of subscribers here, but added R. M. Knickerbocker, timekeeper, and R. C. Jubin, master mechanic.

Thanks to Frank Tucker, overseer cloth room, and to J. L. Allen, overseer spinning, for courtesies extended.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

DALLAS MFG. CO.

Dear "Aunt Becky":

The baseball season is over, but Coach Myhand is already planning for the basketball season. He expects to turn out some championship teams again this winter.

The "Little Boys League" closed the season with a chicken fry at Camp Eddings, on Flint River. Some sixty boys attended.

Mr. W. P. Fanning, with the other members of the

"Y" staff, has arranged the Y. M. C. A. program to accommodate both morning and afternoon shifts. The showers, picture shows, etc., are open both morning and evening. The lobby games, library, tennis and volley ball are a source of enjoyment to many of the operatives.

Mr. Fanning plans to have a checker tournament soon; also a horse shoe pitching tournament.

Mrs. D. M. Wilhelm, secretary ladies' department of the Y. M. C. A., is planning to reopen the clubs for both women and girls for the winter months.

Mr. Fanning plans to start the night school soon. Courses will be given in Textiles, Mathematics and English. A large enrollment is expected. We are deeply grateful to the mill management for making this work possible. Superintendent Denham is always for anything that is for the betterment of the people.

The Rison School opened with a large attendance this year. Prof. Cecil V. Fain is the principal.

Several of the young people and adults will attend the Teachers Standard Training School at the First Methodist Church September 24th-29th.

"LOOKING FORWARD."

(We are hoping to visit that lovely place in the near future.—Aunt Becky.)

AUSTELL, GA.

CLARKDALE BULLETIN

Miss Gladys Hays started to work with the Clark Thread Company of Georgia in the Prep. Department on August 29, 1932, and has not been absent or even tardy a single day the mill has run since she began. Mr. G. C. Cauble, under whom she works, mentions this as a mark for others to shoot at.

John Duerst and family are new residents of Clarkdale. They came from Newark, N. J., where Mr. Duerst was a research engineer for the Clark Thread Company. He is doing similar work here, under the management of Mr. Beldon, with whom he was closely associated in Newark. It is said that Mr. Duerst's studies have led, in older plants, to changes in processes that had been unchanged for sixty years. He has been eight years with the Clark Thread Company.

A wedding, of wide interest here, is that of Miss Erie Nix to Mr. James Huggins, which took place on September 13th at the home of Rev. J. L. Allgood, pastor of the First Methodist Church in Marietta. The bride is head timekeeper in the ONT Mill.

Other recent weddings of Clarkdale people are those of Miss Maude Miller to Mr. Jack Freeman, and of Miss Ellen Sinard to Mr. Quentin Miller.

A Correction in Lupton City, Tenn., Write-Up

In our write-up last week of Lupton City, Tenn., the make-up man dropped out a subhead just above the last paragraph, which read: "Tennessee Eastman Corporation." The last paragraph referred to a large sum of money which that company is spending in their Lupton City plant. With the subhead left out, the meaning was entirely changed, making it appear that \$7,000,000 was being spent by the Borden Mfg. Co., when credit should have been given to the Tennessee Eastman Corporation. What a big change a line, a word, a letter or a comma, can make!

CLASSIFIED ADS.

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Good Tenant Houses
Low Taxes—Good Location
A Bargain

For further information communicate G. P. W., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position superintendent of a rayon weaving mill. Experienced on copping, winding, warping, sizing and weaving. Will accept job as overseer of large weave room in cotton mill. "S. L. W." care Textile Bulletin.

Pepperell Nets \$924,330

A net profit for the year ended June 30, 1933, of \$924,330 after depreciation of \$535,009 was reported

to the stockholders of the Peppereell Manufacturing Company at its annual meeting at the company's mill at Biddeford, Me. The net sales of goods amounted to \$17,745,636, an increase of 19 per cent over a year ago and the volume of sales in pounds was 33 per cent greater than the previous year.

In his statement to the shareholders Russell H. Leonard, treasurer, said in part: "Production during the year has been maintained at a very satisfactory rate without accumulating inventories beyond our reasonable needs to meet current demand. In the case of all items in the inventory at the end of the fiscal year cost was lower than market, a pleasing

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reversal of our experience in the last few years where it has been necessary to take substantial inventory losses in bringing the values down to prevailing market prices.

Hits Formation of Labor Unions by "Outsiders"

Spartanburg, S. C.—With respect to employees of cotton mills in South Carolina joining unions, W. P. Jacobs, secretary of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina, in a statement says that the association managers are willing for their operatives to organize, providing the organization plans are not those of "outsiders."

Secretary Jacobs, in discussing the effect of the new textile code on South Carolina mills, said it "carries with it the right of collective bargaining (by unionized workers) and thus carries the sanction of the mills." The same code "virtually outlaws the strike," he said, in its industrial relations provisions.

"It brings the operatives and the executive closer together and leaves no important place for the outside labor organizer in the picture," he added.

Southern Railway System Train Travel—Bargain Fares

Seashore Excursion
Myrtle Beach, S. C.

Saturday, September 30, 1933

Round Trip Fare \$2.50

Tickets on sale afternoon trains September 30th via Greensboro. Special train leaves Greensboro 11:30 P. M., Saturday night, Sept. 30th, arriving Myrtle Beach 7:45 A. M. Sunday morning. Returning special train leaves Myrtle Beach 6:00 P. M. Sunday night, October 1st, to Greensboro, thence regular trains.

Spend Sunday at this famous Beach, Playground for North Carolina people. Good Fishing—Boatriding and Sea Outings.

Through coaches and Sleeping Cars from Greensboro to Myrtle Beach and return.

Reduced Round Trip Pullman
Rates

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For additional information consult Ticket Agents.

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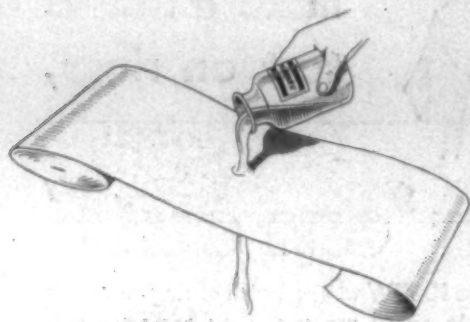
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